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SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905.

### THE NEW YORK STRIKE.

The indifference of the New York public to the claims of the subway and elevated railway strikers is not hard to understand when one reads the statement of Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which organization a large proportion of the strikers are members. The grand chief asserts that the strike is not only in violation of the laws of the national organization, but in violation of a contract entered into between the New York Union and the Interborough Company.

If that be true, and it is hardly possible that the national officers would take such a position unless it were, the strike is absolutely unjustifiable and the men deserve no sympathy in their organized effort to shirk the operations of a contract voluntarily assumed by them.

Any man who is individually dissatisfied with the conditions existing in the service of the Interborough lines has the privilege of retiring from that service, but it certainly is not fair to bring organized pressure upon the company to secure concessions not contemplated in the contract existing between the road and its organized employees.

One finds it hard to understand the theory upon which the strike was ordered until one recalls some of the disgraceful acts which have marred the record of organized labor in the great metropolis. "Graft" seems to be the watchword and the motto of the labor leaders in the greatest city in America, and such a small thing as a contract does not seem to stand in the way of the enterprising men who have control of the situation there and who too frequently work the double cross upon both the employers and the employees.

It is encouraging to note that the national leaders have taken such a firm and decided stand in reference to the matter. Their action shows that organized labor is not entirely composed of men who would shirk the responsibility of a contract in order to gain a temporary advantage. In the meantime, it is quite apparent that the New York strikers are losing what little public sentiment was at first excited in their behalf, and it is a well known fact that the friendship of the people at large is almost as important a factor in winning a strike as is a well filled treasury and a perfect organization.

### SALE OF CIGARETTES TO CHILDREN.

A special dispatch from Petersburg brings the interesting information that the police force of that city, by order of the mayor, has notified every retail dealer in cigarettes in that town that sales of cigarettes to boys under 16 years old is a violation of the law, and that the law must be observed. The matter of selling cigarettes to children was before the council at its recent meeting and a resolution was adopted calling attention of the mayor to the practice.

The same conditions undoubtedly exist in Newport News. In any event, the boy who can raise a nickel or a penny seems to have no difficulty in securing the cigarettes, although the prohibitory law is applicable here, just as it is in Petersburg. Another peculiar phase of the matter is that the city council and the mayor should have thought it necessary to warn the dealers of the existence of the law against selling cigarettes to children under 16 years of age. Ignorance of law excuses no one, and it would have been much more impressive and effective if the police had made the arrest and secured the conviction of some of the dealers who have been violating the law.

To the man up a tree it looks as if there is no very ardent desire in Petersburg or elsewhere to enforce this very wise and necessary provision of tobacco statute.

In this connection it may not be out of order to suggest that the law should be so amended as to make a person who gives cigarettes to a child under 16 years old as guilty as the man who sells them, and to make the punishment the same in each case. That would prevent the operations of accommodating men who are not loath to act as purchasing agent for the boys, thus enabling the dealer to evade the law.

This is a subject which might very properly be taken up by those persons who have interested themselves in the abolition of certain excesses and abuses which have grown up in this section in defiance of both public sentiment and the statutes made and provided for the regulation of the matters in question.

### ATTACKING CHILD LABOR LAW.

The child labor law is the object of a vicious attack now being made in the New York Legislature, which, if successful, practically would nullify some of the most important provisions of the act. The new measure provides that an employment certificate must be granted by the board of health if the child desiring it is certified to by a school superintendent as being in sound health and physically able to perform the work which it intends to do. This does away with the necessity of producing documentary proof of age, as demanded by the law at present. It is true that parents sometimes swear falsely regarding the age of their children, but they take serious chances when they do not tell the truth, as the law provides punishment for making false affidavits. Some parents, it is believed, have been punished on this account. The fact that the law is evaded occasionally now by parents is hardly an excuse for amending it as proposed. Nor is justification for the change to be found in the fact that a majority of the school superintendents would do their duty by the children. It obviously is better to leave such matters to official records than to put the responsibility upon teachers.

The bill also contains a provision to relieve mentally defective children from the obligation of attending school. The secretary of the Child Labor Committee says that this clause is so loosely drawn that it probably would allow hundreds of children who are simply backward in their studies—perhaps because they are foreigners and unfamiliar with the English language—to go to work without the minimum of education required by the existing law. It may be that the bill needs amendment relative to children who are actually mentally defective, but no amendment which would permit interpretation in the manner suggested by the Child Labor Committee should be adopted.

It is to be hoped that this attack upon the child labor law will prove as futile as was the attack upon the tenement-house law. It has become quite popular for those who prey upon the poor to consider any legislative regulation of their schemes a violation of their inherent rights. That fact, however, should not discourage those who are working along the line of the "greatest good to the greatest number."

"Eschew cheap jewels; quit taking five dollar buggy rides on \$6 a week; don't put a five dollar hat on a five-cent head; start a savings bank account," is the advice given by Booker Washington to a negro audience at New Rochelle. That is excellent advice and it is to be hoped that its application will not be confined to the colored race.

Testimony taken in Philadelphia shows that ballot-box stuffing there has been reduced to an exact science. And yet the statesmen from that city may always be counted upon to look virtuous when charges of cheating are made against a Democratic occupant of a congressional seat from a Southern State.

We never hear anybody, nowadays suggesting to Russia to go take a fellow her size.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Russia, as many another bully before her has done, has discovered that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

Did Mr. Balfour select a Long man for Irish secretary because he thought his tenure of office would be short?

## STOCKS AND BONDS

Strength and Breadth of the  
Market Notable.

TRUNK LINES ARE ACTIVE

Many of the Low Grade and Obscure  
Issues Numbered Among the Gainers

—Some Unable to Throw Off the  
Torpor—Closing Prices.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 10.—The breadth as well as the strength of today's market was very notable. While many low grade and obscure stocks were numbered among the gainers, the standard dividend paying railroad stocks showed revived activity in strength and gave tone to the whole market.

The trunk lines and Pacifics came into prominent and great activity. The absorption of Pennsylvania was on a very large scale. So widespread was the advancing tendency that the heavy spots are more easily noted as the exceptions to the rule.

Some of these were affected by realizing, following advances yesterday, which was especially the case with leading issues. Others were held by a torpor which they have been unable to throw off in spite of the active advances elsewhere. The United States Steel stocks are conspicuous examples.

In a few cases there were reports of special application, such as that the dividend on Chesapeake & Ohio was to be raised to four per cent.; that the preferred stock of Hocking Valley was to be retired and that Amalgamated Copper was to begin the issuance of periodical reports of earnings and financial condition.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, \$1,476,000. U. S. bonds were all unchanged on call.

Total sales of stocks were, 1,531,000 shares. Closing prices:

Central of New Jersey	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	57
Chicago & Alton	39 3/4
Chicago & Alton pfd	80
Chicago & Great West	22 7/8
Chicago & Northwestern	212
Chicago, Mtl. & St. Paul	180 3/4
Chicago Term. & Trans.	18
Chicago Term. & Trans. pfd	34
C. C. C. & St. Louis	101 1/2
Colorado Southern	25 3/4
Colorado Southern 1st pfd	62
Colorado Southern 2nd pfd	36 3/4
Delaware & Hudson	191
Delaware, Lacka. & West	368
Denver & Rio Grande	32 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	88 3/8
Erie	48 1/4
Erie 1st pfd	83 1/4
Erie 2nd pfd	71 1/4
Hocking Valley	98
Hocking Valley pfd	95 7/8
Illinois Central	129 3/4
Iowa Central	28 1/2
Iowa Central pfd	51
Kansas City Southern	29 3/4
Kansas City Southern pfd	65 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	112 1/4
Manhattan L.	171
Metropolitan Securities	85 3/8
Metropolitan St. Ry.	123 1/4
Mexican Central	28
Minn. St. P. & St. Ste. M.	117 3/4
Minn. St. P. & St. Ste. M. pfd	102 1/2
Missouri Pacific	109 3/8
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	31 7/8
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pfd	45 1/2
National R. R. of Mexico pfd	41 1/2
New York Central	158 5/8
N. Y. Ontario & Western	56 3/8
Norfolk & Western	85 3/4
Norfolk & Western pfd	92
Pennsylvania	145 3/4
Pittsburg, C. C. & St. Louis	83 1/4
Reading	98 1/2
Reading 1st pfd	91
Reading 2nd pfd	91
Rock Island Co.	35 7/8
Rock Island Co. pfd	80 3/4
St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd.	71 1/4
St. Louis Southwestern	26
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	62 1/2
Southern Pacific	70 3/4
Southern Pacific pfd	118 3/4
Southern Railway	35 1/2
Southern Railway pfd	35 1/2
Texas & Pacific	29
Toledo, St. Louis & West	36
Toledo, St. Louis & West pfd.	33 3/8
Union Pacific	134 7/8
Union Pacific pfd	99
Wabash	22 7/8
Wabash pfd	46 1/2
Wheeling & Lake Erie	18 3/4
Wisconsin Central	24
Wisconsin Central pfd	52

### Express Companies.

Adams	215	American	220
United States	128 1/2	Wells-Fargo	250

### Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	81 1/8
American Car & Foundry	25 7/8
American Car & Foundry pfd.	94 3/4
American Cotton Oil	35
American Cotton Oil pfd.	95
American Ice	5 3/8
American Ice pfd.	39 1/4
American Linsced Oil	18
American Linsced Oil pfd.	44
American Locomotive	43 5/8
American Locomotive pfd.	112
American Smelt. & Rfg.	98 3/4
American Smelt. & Rfg. pfd.	122
American Sugar Refining	144 1/2
American Tobacco, pfd. certifi.	97 1/4
Anacouda Mining Co.	120 3/4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	66 3/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	52 1/2
Consolidated Gas	212 1/2
Corn Products	18 1/2
Corn Products pfd	17 1/2
Distillers' Securities	38 1/4
General Electric	187 1/2
International Paper	23 3/4
International Paper pfd	81 7/8
International Pump	38 1/2
International Pump pfd	86
National Lead	37 7/8
North American	102 1/2
Pacific Mail	46 1/4
People's Gas	11 3/8

Pressed Steel Car	37 1/4
Pressed Steel Car pfd	88 7/8
Pullman Palace Car	243
Republic Steel	20
Republic Steel pfd	77 1/2
Rubber Goods	25 1/4
Rubber Goods pfd	94
Tennessee Coal & Iron	92
United States Leather	13
United States Leather pfd	105 5/8
United States Realty	97 1/2
United States Rubber	42 1/4
United States Rubber pfd	112
United States Steel	36 5/8
United States Steel pfd	96 1/8
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	38 3/4
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pfd	107
Westinghouse Electric	182
Western Union	93 3/4

Chicago Grain Market.  
CHICAGO, March 10.—Reports of favorable conditions of fall sown wheat caused a decline of 2 1/4-3 3/8 cents today in the price of the July option. Part of the loss was subsequently regained in covering by shorts. At the close, however, what was weak, with July down 1 1/8 cents. May is off 1/8 cent. Corn shows a loss of 1 3/8-1 1/2 cent. Oats are unchanged, and provisions 7 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—		
May	113 3/4	113 1/2-5/8
July	93 7/8	92 1/2-5/8
Sept.	87 3/8-1/2	86 1/8
Corn No. 2—		
May	48 1/4-3/4	48
July	48 5/8-3/4	48 1/8-1/4
Sept.	49	48 1/2
Oats No. 2—		
Mar.	32	31 3/8-1/2
May	32 1/2	31 7/8
July	31 3/4	31 1/4-3/8
Sept.	30	29 5/8
Mess Pork, per bbl.—		
May	125	125 1/2
July	126	126 1/2
Lard, per 100 lbs.—		
May	700	695
July	712	710
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—		
May	682	677
July	700	695

Cash quotations were as follows:  
Flour, easy; No. 2 spring wheat, 110 1/2-112 1/2; No. 3, 105 1/2-114 1/2; No. 2 red, 114 1/2-117; No. 2 corn, 46 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 47; No. 2 oats, 31 3/8-1/2; No. 2 white, 32 3/4; No. 3 white, 31 3/4-32 3/4; No. 2 rye, 78 1/2-1/2; good feeding barley, 38 1/2-1/2; fair to choice malting, 44 1/2-47; No. 1 flax seed, 127; No. 1 Northwestern, 139 1/2; mess pork, per bbl., 1250-1255; lard, per 100 lbs., 680-682; short ribs sides (boxed), 675-687; whiskey, basis of high wines, 123; clover, contract grade, 128 1/2.

Baltimore Produce Market.  
BALTIMORE, March 10.—FLOUR—Dull, unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull; spot contract, 112 1/4; March, 112 1/2; Southern by sample, 88 1/2-111.

CORN—Easy; spot and March, 52 1/8-1/4; Southern white corn, 50 1/2-51 1/4.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 36 1/4-1/2.

RYE—Firm.

BUTTER—Steady, unchanged, fancy imitation, 27-28; fancy creamery, 32 1/2-33.

EGGS—Steady, unchanged, 22.

CHEESE—Firm, unchanged.

SUGAR—Strong, unchanged.

Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton spot closed quiet; middling upland, 790; middling gulf, 815. Sales 1,505 bales. Futures opened steady; March, 738; April, 743; May, 748; July, 744; Aug., 747; Oct., 752; Nov., 755; Dec., 758; Jan., 762; Feb., 765.

Futures closed steady; March, 740; April, 745; May, 748; June, 744; July, 745; Aug., 747; Sept., 751; Oct., 755; Nov., 758; Dec., 761; Jan., 762.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Close: Money on call steady, 2 1/2-3 per cent.; closing bid, 2 3/4; offered at 2. Time loans steady; sixty days, six per cent.; ninety days, 5 3/8-3 1/4-1/4; six months, 3 1/2.

Prime mercantile paper, 3 3/4-4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2-48 3/4 for demand and at 48 1/2-48 3/4 for sixty day bills. Post rates, 48 1/2 and 48 1/2. Commercial bills, 48 1/2-5/8. Bar silver, 59 1/4. Mexican dollars, 45 3/4.

Some men after paying \$5 to get married would cheerfully pay \$50 to get unmarried.

Handsome dinner sets, 42 pieces, offered for only \$3.87, at LASH'S.



Once Get It

through your head that the best plumbing is the cheapest and we'll be busy for fair. May be you think plumbers never get real busy.

Well, Just Watch Us

doing a job for you. We hustle through our work as fast as possible without slighting. That gives us time to help some other people out of their trouble. It helps you because our bill for time is smaller.

Geo. M. Richter & Co.,

2908 WASHINGTON AVE.

## Diamonds.

In a purchase of a Diamond the first requisite is confidence in the integrity of the jeweller.

The second is that the stone be sold at a proper price.

For six years our store has stood for business honor.

Our prices are very reasonable for perfect stones, the only kind we sell.

J. R. SPRAGUE  
Manufacturing Jeweler

## Oyston Fishery.

By using fish from the wagons of the Oyston Fishery you get a strictly fresh fish, caught in these waters. No Florida, Carolina, nor Chickahominy shad or herring are sold by them, only fish caught in our own waters. The fishing boats leave the shore at three to five o'clock in the morning to take fish from the nets, and by eight o'clock the wagons are delivering them, some varieties still alive. Deal with wagons of the Oyston Fishery that bear the name of

J. C. ROBINSON.

NEWPORT NEWS BOILER SCALERS AND BILGE CLEANERS.

Stevording work of all kinds, loading or unloading ships or unloading coal. Labor furnished day or night. Prompt attention given to all orders. Citizens' phone 415. Office, Second floor, Central Hotel.

FRED GUTIERREZ & CO.

### TRANSPORTATION GUIDE.

Cape Charles Route

Schedule Effective Mon., Nov. 28, 1904.

NORTHBOUND. \*No. 94. !No. 82.

Lv. Portsmouth	7:25 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Lv. Norfolk	7:45 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Lv. Old Point	8:40 a.m.	7:20 p.m.
Lv. Cape Charles	10:55 a.m.	9:25 p.m.
Ar. Wilmington	5:00 p.m.	4:15 a.m.
Ar. Philadelphia	5:44 p.m.	5:10 a.m.
Ar. New York	8:15 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

(West 23d St.)

SOUTHBOUND. \*No. 89. !No. 97.

Lv. New York	7:55 a.m.	8:25 p.m.
(West 23d St.)	10:16 a.m.	11:05 p.m.
Lv. Philadelphia	10:58 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
Lv. Wilmington	4:40 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
Lv. Old Point	6:35 p.m.	7:35 a.m.
Ar. Norfolk	8:00 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Ar. Portsmouth	8:15 p.m.	9:05 a.m.

\*Trains 94 and 89 are daily except Sunday.

!Trains 82 and 97 are daily.

Connection is made with all rail and water lines to and from Boston, Providence and all New England points.

Pullman service on all through trains.

Tickets sold at C. & O. Ticket Office, at the Joint Ticket Office, at Old Point and on the steamers.

R. E. COOKE, T. M.

NEWPORT NEWS, NORFOLK AND OLD POINT EXPRESS.

PINE BEACH ROUTE

VIA SEWELL'S POINT.

Effective Monday, Sept. 26th, 1904.

Leave Norfolk, 6:20; 7:30; 9:00; 10:30; 12:00; 1:30; 3:00; 4:30; 6:00; 8:00.

Leave shipyard gate for Norfolk

7:15; 8:45; 10:15; 11:45; 1:15; 2:45; 4:15; 6:45; 7:45 and 9:00.

Steamer leaves Ivy avenue 15 minutes later.</